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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: January 10, 1947

BAC

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS

CROP	Jan. 1 average 1936-45		January 1, 1946		January 1, 1947	
	: Percent : 1,000	: bushels	: Percent : 1,000	: bushels	: Percent : 1,000	: bushels
Corn for grain...	75.7	1,780,048	71.7	1,858,960	72.4	2,165,776
Wheat.....	33.8	292,298	32.6	361,031	31.7	366,255
Oats.....	63.3	715,748	63.6	976,631	59.5	898,828
Soybeans.....	--	--	22.6	43,326	18.5	36,482
Hay.....	2/70.0	2/ 3/65,830	68.4	3/74,192	69.1	3/ 69,743
	Dec. 1 average 1939-44		December 1, 1945		December 1, 1946	
Barley.....	59.3	196,900	54.3	144,767	49.2	129,485
Rye.....	58.6	23,724	35.6	8,530	29.7	5,541

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

CROP	Oct. 1, 1945		Apr. 1, 1946		July 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1946	
	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.						
Corn for grain...	303,138		1,032,856		496,928		153,003	
Wheat.....	517,823		198,481		41,606		552,715	
Oats.....	1,277,410		571,372		274,862		1,155,691	
Soybeans.....	2,931		29,872		6,802		2,118	
	: June 1		: June 1,		: June 1,		: June 1,	
	: Average		: 1944		: 1945		: 1946	
	: 1936-45							
Barley.....	57,379		59,015		60,957		45,773	
Rye.....	11,437		6,383		4,046		1,571	
	: May 1		: May 1,		: May 1,		: May 1,	
	: Average.		: 1944		: 1945		: 1946	
	: 1936-45							
Hay.....	3/ 12,021		3/10,276		3/12,126		3/17,110	

1/ Percent of preceding crop. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ 1,000 tons.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1, 1947

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated 1946
	<u>Thousand boxes</u>			
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 1/</u>				
Oranges & Tangerines.....	81,450	113,210	104,520	123,730
Grapefruit.....	40,083	52,180	63,550	66,720
Lemons.....	11,520	12,550	14,500	13,900

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1945	1946	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44			1935-44		
<u>Million pounds</u>			<u>Millions</u>			
November.....	7,656	8,264	8,194	2,059	2,936	3,080
December.....	7,894	8,382	8,400	2,412	3,400	3,699
Jan. - December, Incl. ..	109,906	122,219	119,882	42,376	55,197	54,885

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.

APPROVED:

H. E. Todd

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

January 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1947

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JANUARY 1, 1947

Mid-winter conditions affecting 1947 crop prospects are fully as promising throughout the country as those preceding any of the recent record crop years. Fall and early winter conditions have been favorable. Harvesting of 1946 crops was completed early, for the most part, so that fields could be prepared for more extensive fall seedings, and for spring planting. Soil moisture is generally adequate. Seeds of all kinds are in ample supply and of good quality. Commercial fertilizers will be available in quantities more nearly approaching demands. New farm machines have been moving to farms in increasing numbers. In addition to these factors, farm products continue in strong demand.

Fall rains established a good supply of soil moisture, although December precipitation was below normal in many areas. The mild, open winter weather during most of December, continuing the favorable fall season, permitted harvest of corn, sugar beets, cotton, peanuts, sorghums and other late crops. Plowing continued, even as far north as Iowa and Wisconsin, to an extent unusual for December. Farmers were able to get ahead with seasonal work and make preparations for the coming season. A cold wave covered most of the country during the last few days of December, but as far south as Texas and Tennessee was preceded by snow which protected fall sown crops. Some frost damage to truck crops in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas will result chiefly in delaying the crops and a little replanting. Meanwhile, grazing in pastures and fields had continued long past usual dates, helping to conserve feed and forage. In contrast with the fall of 1945, growth and condition of winter wheat was above average, promising a record-breaking crop. Deficiency of fall moisture in some southeastern areas has been remedied by rains in the first week of January. The snow pack in the Rocky Mountains, the source of irrigation water, has not yet reached desired depths, particularly in the southern portion.

Farm stocks of wheat, while larger than a year ago, are smaller than on any other January 1 since 1941. Movement from farms in the October-December quarter was the largest of record, as a result of strong domestic and foreign demand and early depletion of stocks in off-farm storages and trade channels. Feed-grain supplies are larger than on January 1 of any other year but 1943. In relation to the grain-consuming units of livestock and poultry, which are lower than in any of the previous 5 years, current feed supplies are the largest of record, exceeding those of any other January 1 by at least 7 percent. In addition, the feed grains are mostly of very good quality. Hay stocks are second largest for this date in 10 years, exceeded only by those of a year ago. Hay seems to have been fed generously despite the mild weather until late in December.

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Distribution of the supply, however, is such that some localities may find supplies short in the event of a late, cold spring. Heavy feeding of concentrates and hay is reflected in record milk production per cow and a total production equal to December 1945 despite fewer milk cows. December milk production was exceeded, however, in the same month of 1941, 1942 and 1944. Milk production for the year 1946 was nearly 120 billion pounds. Egg production reached new heights for December, even with fewer laying hens than a year ago. Total egg production for 1946, of nearly 55 billion eggs, is slightly below that of last year and 5 percent below the top set in 1944, largely because of fewer laying hens. Feed supplies are ample to support prospective spring farrowings. Range livestock have continued in good condition and feed supplies apparently are adequate.

When the 1947 growing season rolls around, farmers and their fields will be better prepared for spring work than in most recent years. The long harvesting season in 1946 permitted removal of crops from fields, more fall plowing, fertilizing and weed-killing practices than usual, as well as earlier and larger seedings of fall-sown grains. The increased acreage of winter wheat, particularly in the Great Plains, may decrease the acreage available for feed crops there, since currently favorable conditions point to low abandonment of the wheat. Acreages in the South may be much more fully utilized than was possible in 1946 because fall seedings are larger and fields have been cleared of late crops in preparation for spring crops. Increasing mechanization is another significant factor in the South. Sharp increases in plantings of flax in California, Arizona and Texas result in a 14 percent larger acreage of fall-sown flax than last year. Most factors point toward the probability that a relatively large proportion of the country's available cropland will be cropped in 1947. If the spring planting season is favorable, it is likely that the level of recent years will at least be maintained.

CORN STOCKS: The January 1, 1947 stocks of 2,166 million bushels of corn on farms were 17 percent greater than last year and about a fifth larger than average. A major portion of this corn is of high quality.

Disappearance of 977 million bushels of corn from farms since October 1 was 6 percent less than in the same quarter a year ago but about a sixth larger than average. Feed requirements have been lower than a year ago because of the higher quality crop, a mild fall and less livestock on farms. Delayed harvesting and high moisture content in some areas have tended to slow up movement from farms.

In the Corn Belt States of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri farmers had a record large supply of corn on farms January 1. Iowa and Minnesota had near record stocks and in South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Ohio stocks were above average. In Michigan, where the crop for grain was reduced by drought, stocks are relatively low but in the North Central States as a whole stocks are almost a fourth larger than January 1, 1946.

Outside the North Central States the only other region showing larger stocks of corn on farms than a year ago is the North Atlantic area; farm supplies are 5 percent below a year ago in the South Atlantic group even though North Carolina, South Carolina and Delaware have record large amounts and stocks in Virginia are at near record levels. In the South Central States as a whole supplies are down by 5 percent, but stocks in Kentucky and Tennessee are more than a year ago, even a record in Kentucky. In the West stocks of corn on farms are 17 percent below last year.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms on January 1, 1947, are estimated at 366,255,000 bushels. This is slightly more than farm stocks a year ago, but otherwise the lowest for the date since January 1, 1941. The comparatively low reserve on farms is primarily the result of

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rapid October to January disappearance from farms. The total supply for the current crop marketing year was a little smaller than a year earlier even though the 1946 production was slightly larger. July to October movement from farms, although heavy, was slightly less than in the same period a year ago. This left October 1 farm stocks the largest since that date in 1942. Stocks still on farms this January 1 were 31.7 percent of last year's record production, compared with 32.6 percent a year ago. They were far under the record of 50.4 percent on farms January 1, 1943.

The movement from farms of 186 million bushels between October 1 and January 1 is the largest of record for that period - exceeding the 157 million bushels disappearance for that quarter a year earlier. This record October to January farm disappearance followed a July to October movement that nearly equaled the record for the same period a year earlier. The heavy movement of wheat from farms this season is due, even to a greater degree than a year ago, to the low supplies of old crop wheat in off-farm storage and trade channels and strong demand for milling and export.

Heavy movement of wheat from farms immediately after harvest occurred in the winter wheat areas of the southern Great Plains, Wyoming, and the Pacific northwest, where the earlier harvested wheat was available for delivery to ports, and to replenish mill stocks. The percentage of the 1946 crop remaining on farms January 1 in these areas, therefore, was relatively low even though the October to January 1 movement from farms was lower than in the same period a year earlier. Due to the large crop, however, the quantity on farms January 1 in the five States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas was about 16 million bushels larger than a year ago. A larger percentage of the production remained on farms this January 1 in the spring wheat States of the northern Plains than in winter wheat States. This situation is usual, however, for the spring wheat area. In the four States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana the percentage stocks are about the same as a year ago, but their January 1 farm reserves were about 4 million bushels lower than a year ago. Washington's January 1 farm stocks were substantially above a year ago.

OATS: Oats stocks on farms January 1 are estimated at 899 million bushels. These stocks are 78 million bushels or 8 percent below the all-time record stocks of almost 977 million bushels in January 1946 but are about 183 million bushels or 26 percent above the 10-year average of 716 million bushels. Present stocks are 59.5 percent of the 1946 production compared with 63.6 percent of the 1945 production on farms January 1 last year.

Most areas of the country except the South Central and Western States have far larger oats stocks than the 10-year average. However, the North Atlantic States is the only group with stocks as large as on January 1, 1946. Over half - 55.9 percent - of the Nation's oats stocks are held in the 5 States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the quarter (October 1, 1946 to January 1, 1947) is the second largest of record and amounted to almost 257 million bushels compared with a record disappearance about 301 million bushels during the period a year earlier and the 10-year average disappearance of 208 million bushels.

Available oats supplies, 1946 crop plus carry-in from previous crop years, was a new record high of almost 1,785 million bushels compared with the previous record of 1,745 million bushels for the season beginning July 1, 1945 and the 10-year average supply of about 1,3 billion bushels.

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BARLEY STOCKS: Farm stocks of barley on December 1, 1946, were the smallest for the date since the estimates began in 1939. They totaled 129.5 million bushels, equivalent to 49 percent of the 1946 crop, compared with 145 million bushels or 54 percent of the 1945 crop still on farms on December 1, 1945. The 1939-44 average for the date is 197 million bushels or 59 percent of the crop. Farm stocks of barley have been smaller each successive year as barley production has declined from the peak of 1942 while demands for feed, food and commercial uses have remained about constant. Disappearance from farms in the June-December period was about 180 million bushels, compared with 183 million in the same period of 1945. Of the December 1, 1946 stocks about 59 percent were on farms in North Central States, where nearly half of all barley in the United States was produced in 1946. Nearly a third of the stocks were in Western States where about 43 percent of all barley was produced. Largest farm stocks were in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. By January 1, 1947 it is estimated that feeding and sales had reduced farm stocks of barley to about 110 million bushels, compared with 126 million bushels on January 1, 1946.

RYE STOCKS: Only $5\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels of rye were on farms December 1, 1946 - the lowest for the date since the estimates began in 1939. Stocks are small because of the short 1946 crop - the second smallest since 1875 and the strong demand which resulted in farmers marketing the crop earlier than usual. Stocks on farms December 1 were equivalent to only 30 percent of the 1946 production - considerably less than the $8\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels, or 36 percent of the 1945 production on hand December 1, 1945. North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, the three heaviest producing States had 41 percent of the December 1, 1946 total farm stocks or 2.3 million bushels. A year earlier, these States had on hand about the same proportion of the December 1945 stocks or about 3.5 million bushels. Of the major rye producing States only Montana and Oregon had December 1 stocks above those of a year earlier.

It is estimated that by January 1, 1947 farm stocks of rye had declined to 4 million bushels, the lowest for the date in 14 years of record. On January 1 a year ago farm stocks amounted to 6,550,000 bushels.

SOYBEAN STOCKS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1 totalled 36,482,000 bushels, equivalent to 18.5 percent of the 1946 production. This is a substantial decrease from the 43,267,000 bushels on farms a year ago and is the lowest January 1 farm stocks since 1943, the first year for which estimates are available.

The crop matured and was harvested under almost ideal conditions in a large part of the main soybean area. The market for soybeans was unusually active at harvest time since both farm and commercial stocks were at an extremely low level. After the lifting of price controls in mid-October the price of soybeans advanced sharply. With these favorable conditions the crop moved to market at a rapid rate, many farmers holding no stocks or only enough to meet anticipated seed requirements.

Farm disappearance between October 1, 1946 and January 1, 1947 amounted to about 162 million bushels from a total supply of 199 million bushels. This was larger than for the same period in any previous year. Disappearance from farms October 1, 1945 to January 1, 1946 was about 152 million bushels.

HAY STOCKS: Farm stocks of hay totalled nearly 70 million tons on January 1, 1947.

This is the second largest midwinter hay stock in ten years, exceeded only last year when 74 million tons were on farms.

The total supply last fall was rather large and weather was unusually mild until late in December but hay seems to have been used generously. January 1 stocks were smaller than a year ago in about two-thirds of the States. Larger stocks of

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hay than a year ago are reported principally in three general areas; one in the Midwest extending from Iowa to the Appalachians, a second in the Northwest from Wyoming to Oregon, and the third in Texas and New Mexico. However, since stocks are not too well distributed, some localities, even in some States with large stocks, might be pinched by a late, cold spring.

The 69,733,000 tons of hay on farms on January 1 this year was 4,459,000 tons less than a year ago but 3,903,000 tons more than the 10-year average.

CITRUS: The January 1 forecast of total U. S. orange production for the 1946-47 season is slightly less than the December 1 forecast. The 118.7 million-box crop now indicated is 18 percent larger than production in 1945-46 and 9 percent larger than the previous record crop produced in 1944-45. Total early and midseason oranges are placed at 55.0 million boxes - 17 percent above last season and 51 percent above the 1935-44 average. The Valencia crop is forecast at 63.7 million boxes - 19 percent above last season and 52 percent above average. Grapefruit production is estimated at a record total of 66.7 million boxes - 5 percent more than the 1945-46 crop and 66 percent above average.

Florida weather during December continued unseasonably warm and mostly dry. Dropping of fruit has been heavy. Early and midseason Florida oranges are estimated at 31.0 million boxes - one million less than indicated on December 1 but still a record and 22 percent above last season. Valencias are forecast at 28.5 million boxes - one half million less than a month ago but still a record and 17 percent above last season. Tangerines are placed at 5.0 million boxes compared with 4.2 million last season. The Florida grapefruit crop is estimated at 34.0 million boxes - a record high and 6 percent above the 1945-46 crop. Utilization in Florida to January 1 totaled about 15.0 million boxes of oranges, 8.0 million boxes of grapefruit, and 2.0 million boxes of tangerines compared with quantities utilized to January 1, 1946 of 13.5 million boxes of oranges, 7.0 million boxes of grapefruit, and 1.7 million boxes of tangerines. Canners this year used 3.0 million boxes of oranges and 4.0 million boxes of grapefruit to January 1 compared with 4.3 million boxes of oranges and 3.6 million boxes of grapefruit to January 1 in 1946.

Citrus crops in the Lower Valley of Texas apparently suffered little damage from the low temperatures of December 30 to January 5. The grapefruit crop is now estimated at 25.0 million boxes - slightly less than the December 1 estimate but one million boxes more than the 1945-46 production. Orange production, placed at 5.5 million boxes is 15 percent larger than last season's crop. About 3.4 million are early and midseason varieties and about 2.1 million Valencias. Louisiana oranges are estimated at 360,000 boxes compared with 330,000 in 1945-46 and 360,000 in 1944-45.

Prospects for Arizona citrus continued favorable through December. As of January 1 Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 600,000 boxes compared with 570,000 boxes last season. The bulk of the Navel crop had been harvested by the end of December. Harvest of sweet seedlings and other miscellaneous varieties has been slow and is expected to extend over a longer period than usual. The Valencia outlook on January 1 was for 670,000 boxes compared with 640,000 boxes in 1945-46. A grapefruit crop of 4.2 million boxes is in prospect compared with 4.1 million last season. The above estimates are based on conditions prior to the low temperatures of January 3 and 4 which materially damaged Navel and miscellaneous oranges remaining for harvest, particularly in the Mesa Area. Injury to Valencias, if any, cannot be determined at this early stage of their development.

California weather during December was generally favorable for citrus crops. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 19.7 million boxes compared with

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17.7 million last season. The California Valencia crop, for harvest in the spring, summer and fall of 1947, is forecast at 32.4 million boxes - 22 percent more than the 1945-46 crop but 16 percent less than the record crop of 1944-45. Grapefruit is forecast at 3.5 million boxes of which 1.4 million are indicated to be in the Desert Valley and 2.1 million in other areas. California lemons are estimated at 13.9 million boxes compared with 14.5 million last season. Navel and miscellaneous orange harvest continues in central California and has started in some of the earlier areas in the southern counties. The movement of Navels from central California has been slow. With this crop being left on the trees a little longer than usual it is anticipated that "size" of fruit will increase. Navels in the southern counties have not sized very well to date.

FLAXSEED ACREAGE - California, Arizona and Texas: The fall sown acreage of flaxseed in California,

Arizona and Texas for harvest in 1947 is indicated at 232,000 acres. The California acreage is 125,000; Arizona, 17,000; and Texas, 90,000 acres. The total is an increase of 14 percent over the 204,000 acres planted for harvest in 1946 and the largest acreage for the area since the 1943 crop when a record of 371,000 acres were planted. In that year record acreages were planted in California and Arizona - 310,000 and 23,000 acres respectively. In Texas, however, the acreage indicated for 1947 harvest is the State's largest. Most of the seeding operations in these States were completed before the late fall increase in flaxseed prices occurred.

Increases in California acreage occurred in both the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys and in other scattered areas. A material increase is indicated for the Yuma, Arizona area. In Texas, conditions were unfavorable at planting time, varying from too dry in the lower Coastal Bend to too wet in the upper coastal counties where flaxseed is grown. Planting continued as soil moisture conditions improved and is mostly completed. Grower's inability to get seed was a limiting factor in Texas.

In California and Arizona weather and soil moisture conditions were favorable for planting and the crop has made good growth. In Texas, however, the unfavorable weather at planting time delayed the crop and caused uneven stands. The recent cold spell in the Southwest delayed growth but no significant damage is reported.

MILK PRODUCTION: With record high milk production per cow offsetting a smaller number of milk cows on farms, milk production in the United States during December 1946 slightly exceeded production in the same month of 1945. In preceding months of 1946 production ranged from 1 to 3 percent below the 1945 level. Estimated at 8.4 billion pounds, December milk output was appreciably less than for the same month of 1941, 1942, or 1944.

Preliminary estimates for each month of 1946 total to a milk production for the year of a little less than 120 billion pounds. This total is about 2 percent below the record 1945 production, but above any other year. Annual milk production per capita (basis total U. S. population) in 1946 was the lowest since 1940, but about 2 percent above the 1935-44 average. After a more detailed analysis of the data for each State, an estimate for the year will be issued February 18.

Mild weather during most of December favored milk flow, especially in Central and Southern portions of the country. Ample feed supplies and relatively good prices for dairy products encouraged liberal feeding during this first month of the seasonal upswing of production.

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On January 1, 1947, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds reached a new high record of 13.47 pounds for the date, compared with 12.69 at the beginning of 1946 and a 1936-45 average of 12.31 for January 1. Production per cow was especially high in the West North Central region where, during the past several months, it has ranged from 12 to 15 percent above the 10-year average. New high records for January 1 were also established in the East North Central, South Atlantic and Western Regions. In the North Atlantic Region milk production per cow was 6 percent higher than a year earlier but was somewhat lower than at the beginning of 1945 and appreciably lower than on January 1, 1942. In New York, however, crop reporters' herds showed a record high January 1 production per cow.

The proportion of milk cows reported milked on January 1 continued below average, but was higher than on the same date in any of the past three years. For the country as a whole 65.2 percent of the milk cows were reported in production on January 1 compared with 63.7 on the same date of 1946. The percentage milked in the West North Central Region was up slightly from the seasonal low point reached December 1, while in the other regions it continued to decline toward the seasonal low point usually reached about the first of February.

Of the 18 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made, Michigan established a new high production record for December while Wisconsin equaled the all-time December high established in 1945. In Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, December milk production totaled 996 million pounds; in Iowa, 445 million pounds, lower than previous years because of reduced milk cow numbers; in Michigan, 395 million pounds; in Illinois, 395 million pounds, exceeded only in 1944; and in Pennsylvania, 379 million pounds, exceeded only in 1944. Milk production per cow in herd for December was the highest on record for Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Virginia, and in Idaho equaled the previous December high in 1939. Compared to other years, milk production per cow in herd for December was rather low in North Dakota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.		
State:average:	1945	1946	1946	State:average:	1945	1946	1946		
1935-44:				1935-44:					
Million pounds									
N.J.	77	76	79	83	Va.	109	125	124	126
Pa.	350	358	370	379	N.C.	102	109	108	105
Ind.	237	241	249	247	Okla.	152	146	161	160
Ill.	376	391	375	395	Mont.	44	42	40	40
Mich.	338	384	383	395	Idaho	86	85	87	93
Wis.	808	996	887	996	Utah	42	51	47	48
Iowa	446	453	440	445	Wash.	135	143	140	137
Mo.	233	268	290	267	Oreg.	90	86	83	80
N.Dak.	119	115	107	114	Other				
Kans.	211	200	200	212	States	3,239	4,113	4,014	4,078
					U.S.	7,894	8,382	8,194	8,400

1/ Monthly data for other States not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION. Favorable weather in all parts of the United States resulted in a record December egg production of 3,699,000,000 eggs — 9 percent more than in December 1945 and over 1 1/2 times the 1935-44 average. A record high December rate of lay, 14 percent above the previous high of December 1945, more than offset a 5 percent decrease from a year earlier in the number of layers. Egg production reached all-time highs in all parts of the United States except the North Atlantic States where it was only 2 percent under the record set in December 1944.

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For the entire year, egg production totaled 54,885,000,000 eggs in 1946 — about 5 percent under the record production of 1944, but 30 percent above average. This production is 1 percent smaller than that of 1945 as a 2 percent increase in the annual rate of lay was not enough to offset a 3 percent decrease in the average number of layers on farms during the year.

Egg production per layer in December was 9.5 eggs, a record high for the month, compared with 8.3 last year and an average of 6.7 eggs. December was higher than the October rate for the first time in history. An early crop of pullets which started to lay earlier in the season than usual has contributed much toward the increased rate of lay. The rate was record high for December in all parts of the country, with increases above a year earlier of from 9 percent in the North Atlantic to 20 percent in the West North Central States.

The annual rate of lay per layer on hand during 1946 was 154 eggs, compared with 151 in 1945 and an average of 136 eggs. There has been a gradual upward trend in the rate of lay during the past few years, because of improved quality of chicks, and better feed and management practices. Because of the trend toward earlier hatching and the use of lights to lengthen the day a much larger proportion of the annual egg production is now being produced in the fall and winter months than was the case 5 years ago. This is reflected in large increases in the rate of lay in the fall and winter months compared with spring and summer rates.

Layers in farm flocks averaged 389,037,000 in December 1946 — 5 percent less than in December 1945, but 9 percent above average. Numbers were smaller than last year in all parts of the country, decreases ranging from 2 percent in the West North Central States to 8 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totalled 433,325,000 — 8 percent less than a year ago, but 4 percent above the 1936-45 average. Holdings on January 1 were below a year ago in all parts of the country, decreases ranging from 6 percent in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western States to 13 percent in the North Atlantic States.

There were 37,711,000 pullets not of laying age on farms January 1, the smallest number in 17 years of record — 30 percent less than a year ago and 25 percent under the average holdings. Decreases from a year ago ranged from 14 percent in the South Central to 54 percent in the North Atlantic States. A relatively earlier hatch in 1946 than in 1945 and the resulting earlier movement of pullets into laying flocks this year accounts for much smaller numbers not of laying age on January 1 than is indicated by the 18 percent smaller crop of chickens raised in 1946. On January 1, 9 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to the laying flock this winter, compared with 11 percent a year ago and an average of 12 percent.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North	E. North	W. North	South	South	United	
	Atlantic	Central	Central	Atlantic	Central	Western	States
Av. 1936-45	50,499	84,764	116,550	39,833	85,738	37,323	414,706
1946	59,436	91,814	138,433	44,934	95,278	39,536	469,431
1947	51,546	83,652	130,726	42,143	88,212	37,046	433,325

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Av. 1936-45	4,129	8,614	14,281	6,191	13,011	3,786	50,011
1946	6,201	9,446	13,633	7,256	12,959	4,074	53,569
1947	2,826	5,691	9,188	6,037	11,117	2,852	37,711

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
January 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-December averaged 47.0 cents per dozen, compared with 48.2 cents a year ago and 32.4 cents for the 1935-44 average. Egg prices decreased about 2 percent from November 15, about half the average seasonal decrease. December wholesale markets were weaker as prices declined under the weight of increasing supplies of fresh eggs. Weakness was most pronounced on Eastern and mid-Western markets, while Pacific Coast prices were fairly well maintained until the last week of the month. The market for storage eggs was weak. Markets generally were unsettled at the close of the month.

Chicken prices remained about steady during the month ending December 15 and on that date averaged 27.4 cents per pound live weight, compared with 23.8 cents a year ago and an average of 16.8 cents. Poultry supplies were fairly heavy during December but clearances were satisfactory under good domestic and some export demand. Increases in storage holdings were relatively light. Prices held within a fairly narrow range and at the close of the month were steady. Heavy fowl, pullets and roasters were in best demand.

Turkey prices dropped 1.3 cents per pound during the month ending December 15, compared with a 10-year average rise of 0.7 cents. In mid-December prices averaged 35.8 cents per pound live weight compared with 33.6 cents a year ago and an average of 22.2 cents. Turkey markets in December were steady with relatively small price fluctuations. Fairly heavy receipts moved satisfactorily into retail channels. The unusually wide price spread between heavy and light turkeys, which prevailed in November, continued through December.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-December prices was \$3.54 per 100 pounds, a drop of 11 cents from a month earlier, compared with \$2.98 a year earlier and an average of \$2.03. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships in mid-December were relatively less favorable than they were a year ago or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

	Corn for grain		Wheat		Oats				
State :	Average :	1946	1947	Average :	1946	1947	Average :	1946	1947
	1936-45		1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45	1936-45
Thousand bushels									
Maine	89	45	64	36	12	13	2,801	1,760	2,073
N.H.	94	61	90	—	—	—	196	209	184
Vt.	180	65	72	—	—	—	1,096	845	1,010
Mass.	251	183	212	—	—	—	124	131	171
R.I.	44	26	28	—	—	—	27	22	22
Conn.	314	325	305	—	—	—	96	131	179
N.Y.	4,294	3,322	4,715	2,946	3,567	1,864	16,762	14,228	21,681
N.J.	4,260	4,616	5,006	438	410	542	860	797	850
Pa.	32,334	36,780	36,156	7,400	7,414	7,367	16,513	16,962	19,521
Ohio	101,506	118,143	120,128	13,218	15,520	12,130	26,032	32,594	37,963
Ind.	123,769	166,057	166,169	6,477	5,247	4,157	23,767	33,973	33,134
Ill.	289,420	270,490	356,638	5,896	2,978	2,346	77,760	97,721	91,094
Mich.	32,548	38,707	29,036	8,541	10,262	8,700	31,885	41,538	48,885
Wis.	30,668	39,061	39,717	1,166	998	1,539	57,827	108,159	83,588
Minn.	107,923	112,869	137,687	13,092	10,835	13,811	100,215	155,290	122,988
Iowa	391,931	322,381	480,578	2,094	851	828	127,201	137,307	136,695
Mo.	82,343	76,788	123,820	5,244	3,651	3,944	27,868	19,809	34,704
N.Dak.	4,618	4,545	4,430	54,115	81,921	72,708	35,672	62,942	45,190
S.Dak.	38,772	64,478	79,861	16,537	26,814	29,258	40,216	96,063	68,271
Nebr.	113,252	167,458	174,392	20,082	28,002	35,364	30,474	50,706	46,610
Kans.	31,470	39,522	33,134	44,516	62,382	60,695	21,112	9,656	22,306
Del.	2,859	3,182	3,459	317	313	195	38	78	42
Md.	11,486	11,500	9,736	1,223	1,219	952	589	655	702
Va.	22,812	28,205	25,291	2,602	2,582	2,253	1,269	2,187	2,130
W.Va.	7,401	7,347	6,508	763	676	630	1,124	1,278	1,290
N.C.	34,609	39,756	40,794	2,135	1,714	2,081	2,103	4,125	4,504
S.C.	17,228	17,946	20,433	428	476	406	2,584	5,676	4,823
Ga.	31,327	36,237	31,850	502	568	398	1,813	4,253	2,789
Fla.	4,160	3,253	3,248	—	—	—	20	135	108
Ky.	44,431	47,398	57,842	665	501	249	693	1,122	1,703
Tenn.	42,632	40,163	45,262	858	819	582	721	2,230	1,948
Ala.	32,834	35,046	29,053	23	54	26	683	1,893	997
Miss.	30,886	36,683	23,664	1/35	38	24	1,858	5,208	3,348
Ark.	22,027	19,344	20,492	135	94	97	2,232	2,791	2,295
La.	15,201	13,629	9,360	—	—	—	742	1,284	554
Okla.	14,849	12,424	11,987	11,485	11,081	15,005	14,674	11,537	13,133
Tex.	42,580	27,840	24,159	5,706	5,778	8,179	15,964	19,013	11,273
Mont.	576	161	126	28,390	29,715	29,326	9,802	8,149	8,302
Idaho	959	516	393	8,023	9,493	9,060	3,642	4,853	4,330
Wyo.	642	246	269	1,615	2,286	2,360	2,450	3,985	3,431
Colo.	6,567	9,244	6,482	7,063	11,349	12,978	3,355	5,390	3,871
N.Mex.	1,707	936	1,605	728	694	521	341	378	315
Ariz.	238	226	215	133	76	96	81	112	111
Utah	120	55	52	2,937	2,710	3,490	1,033	1,360	1,128
Nev.	24	16	18	260	315	218	130	211	185
Wash.	266	151	208	8,519	10,457	14,813	4,139	3,676	3,564
Oreg.	626	293	360	4,447	5,234	5,034	4,611	3,544	4,206
Calif.	923	641	672	1,525	1,925	2,016	552	665	627
U.S.	1,780,048	1,858,960	2,165,776	2,292,298	361,031	366,255	715,748	976,631	898,828

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

January 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE ON FARMS ON DECEMBER 1

State	Barley		Rye	
	Average	1945	Average	1945
	1939-44	1946	1939-44	1946
				Thousand bushels
Maine	85	61	97	--
Vt.	114	48	41	--
N.Y.	2,331	1,912	2,627	158
N.J.	76	144	159	68
Pa.	1,684	1,964	2,286	416
Ohio	425	366	201	491
Ind.	459	465	253	518
Ill.	1,300	271	283	278
Mich.	3,847	2,817	3,324	500
Wis.	12,175	2,664	2,278	1,371
Minn.	29,088	7,519	12,967	2,390
Iowa	3,731	46	144	226
Mo.	1,152	627	554	118
N.Dak.	34,958	33,095	27,028	5,783
S.Dak.	26,142	20,369	19,388	5,514
Nebr.	18,305	8,589	6,687	2,772
Kans.	8,876	4,181	2,712	336
Del.	92	154	116	13
Md.	861	905	891	70
Va.	872	1,010	1,250	154
W.Va.	158	136	128	24
N.C.	217	308	297	110
S.C.	31	97	147	38
Ga.	29	49	30	32
Ky.	706	681	412	28
Tenn.	366	406	426	56
Ala.	--	16	13	--
Miss.	--	43	14	--
Ark.	62	61	25	--
Oklahoma	3,204	1,776	910	451
Tex.	2,648	1,726	940	118
Mont.	7,848	11,088	11,700	437
Idaho	6,872	6,247	4,486	48
Wyo.	2,183	3,534	2,753	135
Colo.	10,008	15,781	8,780	514
N.Mex.	314	337	204	36
Ariz.	417	398	446	--
Utah	3,992	4,388	3,256	42
Nev.	516	448	340	--
Wash.	3,018	1,750	1,418	137
Oreg.	3,615	2,881	3,025	291
Calif.	4,080	5,409	6,449	50
U.S.	196,900	144,767	129,485	23,724
				8,530
				5,541

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

STOCKS OF HAY AND SOYBEANS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Hay		Soybeans				
	Average	1946	1947	1944	1945	1946	1947
	1938-45						
Thousand bushels							Thousand bushels
Maine	544	617	591	--	--	--	--
N.H.	272	288	275	--	--	--	--
Vt.	754	1,028	989	--	--	--	--
Mass.	347	457	436	--	--	--	--
R.I.	29	37	36	--	--	--	--
Conn.	265	320	331	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	3,826	4,412	4,190	270	163	48	102
N.J.	245	340	299	252	113	108	97
Pa.	2,127	2,503	2,663	372	246	207	178
Ohio	2,446	2,592	2,804	9,064	6,103	5,428	3,413
Ind.	1,826	1,832	1,840	7,527	6,648	7,147	5,069
Ill.	2,765	2,930	3,037	16,905	11,659	13,536	12,006
Mich.	2,563	2,930	2,425	1,357	686	790	452
Wis.	4,776	5,581	4,545	717	485	228	157
Minn.	4,381	4,332	3,892	1,561	1,042	1,311	2,455
Iowa	4,279	4,222	4,487	11,554	8,131	7,420	5,594
Mo.	2,757	3,468	3,413	2,000	2,015	2,059	2,154
N.Dak.	2,284	2,560	2,134	43	24	24	30
S.Dak.	2,163	2,948	2,554	101	49	69	113
Nebr.	2,700	3,416	2,808	160	73	89	140
Kans.	1,344	1,711	1,420	695	530	446	370
Del.	57	73	71	263	223	240	246
Md.	346	428	480	237	214	260	224
Va.	993	1,292	1,291	486	416	581	409
W.Va.	660	842	848	18	9	6	10
N.C.	743	929	854	1,550	926	1,269	1,345
S.C.	298	331	324	70	54	42	50
Ga.	510	602	500	42	42	27	38
Fla.	44	50	33	--	--	--	--
Ky.	1,358	1,930	1,937	292	312	288	251
Tenn.	1,433	1,751	1,716	342	386	220	154
Ala.	548	519	569	172	206	178	105
Miss.	724	672	721	579	437	363	472
Ark.	948	1,152	1,104	406	614	769	600
La.	264	294	266	227	157	142	239
Okla.	999	1,114	937	35	34	31	9
Tex.	975	790	829	36	1	--	--
Mont.	2,298	2,850	2,316	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1,610	1,783	1,847	--	--	--	--
Wyo.	1,046	1,083	1,158	--	--	--	--
Colo.	1,588	1,657	1,492	--	--	--	--
N.Mex.	230	249	252	--	--	--	--
Ariz.	248	203	148	--	--	--	--
Utah	730	776	626	--	--	--	--
Nev.	470	460	500	--	--	--	--
Wash.	1,170	1,186	1,177	--	--	--	--
Oreg.	1,274	1,329	1,346	--	--	--	--
Calif.	1,571	1,323	1,222	--	--	--	--
U. S.	65,830	74,192	69,733	57,333	41,998	43,326	36,482

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1947
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CITRUS FRUITS

CROP : Condition Jan. 1 1/ : Production 2/ :
AND : Average : Average : Indicated
STATE : 1938-45 : 1946 : 1947 : 1935-44 : 1944 : 1945 : 1946

Percent

Thousand boxes

ORANGES:

California, all	78	76	80	45,412	60,500	44,180	52,100
Navels and Misc. 3/	78	75	80	17,882	22,100	17,680	19,700
Valencias	78	76	80	27,530	38,400	26,500	32,400
Florida, all	72	69	74	29,640	42,800	49,800	59,500
Early and Midseason	4/	70	68	16,545	21,700	25,400	31,000
Valencias	4/	68	71	13,095	21,100	24,400	28,500
Texas, all 3/	76	81	78	2,539	4,400	4,800	5,500
Early and Midseason	---	82	80	1,477	2,600	2,880	3,350
Valencias	---	79	76	1,062	1,800	1,920	2,150
Arizona, all 3/	76	72	79	600	1,150	1,210	1,270
Navels and Misc.	---	70	78	284	550	570	600
Valencias	---	75	79	316	600	640	670
Louisiana, all 3/	68	76	85	279	360	330	360
5 States 5/	75	73	78	78,470	109,210	100,320	118,730
Total Early & Midseason 6/	---	---	---	36,466	47,310	46,860	55,010
Total Valencias	---	---	---	42,004	61,900	53,460	63,720

TANGERINES:

Florida	63	64	71	2,980	4,000	4,200	5,000
<u>ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES</u>							
5 States 5/	---	---	---	81,450	113,210	104,520	123,730

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	62	66	68	20,780	22,300	32,000	34,000
Seedless	4/	63	66	7,840	8,400	14,000	16,500
Other	4/	58	66	12,940	13,900	18,000	17,500
Texas, all	70	77	71	13,999	22,300	24,000	25,000
Arizona, all	75	79	75	2,801	3,750	4,100	4,200
California, all	76	79	77	2,503	3,830	3,450	3,520
Desert Valleys	---	80	76	1,104	1,530	1,220	1,390
Other	---	79	77	1,399	2,300	2,230	2,130
4 States 5/	66	72	70	40,083	52,180	63,550	66,720

LEMONS:

California 5/	77	81	77	11,520	12,550	14,500	13,900
<u>LIMES:</u>							
Florida 5/	70	66	56	116	250	200	7/ 170

1/ Condition reported on Jan. 1 refers to crop from bloom of previous calendar year.
 2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 3/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/ In Calif. and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 7/ December 1 indicated produc-

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1936-45	January 1		
		1945	1946	1947
Pounds				
Me.	12.5	13.4	12.1	13.4
N.H.	14.4	15.6	14.9	15.2
Vt.	12.9	14.4	12.5	13.9
Mass.	16.8	16.8	15.2	16.3
Conn.	16.6	16.0	16.1	16.9
N.Y.	15.8	16.6	15.7	17.6
N.J.	18.9	19.4	18.0	19.2
Pa.	15.6	16.1	15.0	15.4
N. ATL.	15.70	16.40	15.39	16.27
Ohio	13.8	14.4	14.2	14.5
Ind.	12.7	12.5	12.9	13.6
Ill.	13.7	14.5	14.3	15.2
Mich.	15.8	15.8	16.2	17.0
Wis.	14.5	15.6	16.0	15.9
E. N. CENT.	14.28	14.91	15.06	15.57
Minn.	15.4	15.5	16.0	16.8
Iowa	13.3	13.8	14.0	15.2
Mo.	8.3	8.9	8.7	10.0
N. Dak.	10.6	10.1	10.9	11.8
S. Dak.	9.9	9.9	10.8	11.3
Nebr.	12.1	12.4	12.1	14.1
Kans.	12.4	12.3	12.4	14.2
W. N. CENT.	12.05	12.31	12.71	13.81
Md.	13.6	13.7	13.8	14.3
Va.	10.3	11.2	11.1	11.9
W. Va.	9.2	9.4	10.2	10.4
N.C.	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.8
S.C.	10.2	9.4	9.4	10.6
Ga.	8.3	8.0	8.2	8.2
S. ATL.	10.34	10.65	10.69	11.38
Ky.	9.6	9.6	9.3	10.5
Tenn.	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.6
Ala.	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.9
Miss.	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.6
Ark.	6.9	6.9	6.4	7.0
Okla.	8.6	8.6	7.6	9.3
Tex.	7.2	6.7	7.7	8.1
S. CENT.	7.95	7.89	7.85	8.67
Mont.	12.0	12.8	11.9	13.3
Idaho	15.4	14.6	15.0	16.8
Wyo.	11.4	13.0	12.7	14.6
Colo.	13.0	13.4	12.9	14.5
Utah	15.0	16.3	16.9	16.2
Wash.	15.3	15.8	15.5	15.6
Oreg.	13.5	12.5	12.6	12.6
Calif.	16.5	17.7	18.0	17.2
WEST	14.22	14.94	14.82	15.27
U.S.	12.31	12.70	12.69	13.47

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada.

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DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on: hand during December		Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced During December		Jan. to Dec. incl.	Total eggs produced 1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	Thousands	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Me.	2,432	2,259	1,550	1,618	38	37	404	404	377	377	377	377
N.H.	2,100	1,747	1,376	1,665	29	29	350	350	309	309	309	309
Vt.	962	867	1,476	1,575	14	14	175	175	167	167	167	167
Mass.	5,140	4,737	1,553	1,624	80	77	932	932	834	834	834	834
R.I.	484	438	1,426	1,562	7	7	77	77	80	80	80	80
Conn.	2,976	2,824	1,494	1,680	44	47	483	483	486	486	486	486
N.Y.	12,880	11,698	1,259	1,333	162	156	1,935	1,935	1,950	1,950	1,950	1,950
N.J.	6,203	4,974	1,215	1,277	75	64	888	888	918	918	918	918
Pa.	18,894	18,233	1,100	1,228	208	224	2,491	2,491	2,799	2,799	2,799	2,799
S. ATL.	52,071	47,777	1,262	1,371	657	655	7,735	7,735	7,920	7,920	7,920	7,920
Ohio	18,773	18,386	989	1,076	186	198	2,781	2,781	2,779	2,779	2,779	2,779
Ind.	13,962	13,263	893	1,017	125	135	2,012	2,012	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980
Ill.	20,720	18,859	794	936	165	177	2,757	2,757	2,682	2,682	2,682	2,682
Mich.	11,584	11,296	942	998	109	113	1,616	1,616	1,649	1,649	1,649	1,649
Wis.	16,271	15,784	1,091	1,144	178	181	2,315	2,315	2,377	2,377	2,377	2,377
E. N. CENT.	81,310	77,588	938	1,036	763	804	11,481	11,481	11,467	11,467	11,467	11,467
Minn.	26,022	25,888	1,073	1,206	279	312	3,757	3,757	3,945	3,945	3,945	3,945
Iowa	31,662	31,850	856	1,029	271	328	4,327	4,327	4,442	4,442	4,442	4,442
Mo.	20,840	19,506	679	837	142	163	2,890	2,890	2,764	2,764	2,764	2,764
N. Dak.	5,126	4,816	508	629	26	30	665	665	631	631	631	631
S. Dak.	8,296	8,082	539	704	45	57	1,071	1,071	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116
Nebr.	14,026	13,927	781	961	110	134	2,014	2,014	1,982	1,982	1,982	1,982
Kans.	15,594	14,873	769	955	120	142	2,136	2,136	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
S. W. N. CENT.	121,566	118,942	817	980	993	1,166	16,860	16,860	16,957	16,957	16,957	16,957
Del.	872	798	825	1,026	7	8	119	119	121	121	121	121
Md.	3,179	3,069	865	976	27	30	427	427	444	444	444	444
Va.	7,862	7,540	812	980	64	74	1,039	1,039	1,032	1,032	1,032	1,032
W. Va.	3,408	3,115	756	837	26	26	453	453	449	449	449	449
N. C.	10,060	9,968	533	639	54	64	1,190	1,190	1,153	1,153	1,153	1,153
S. C.	3,650	3,355	409	446	15	15	384	384	351	351	351	351
Ga.	6,374	6,074	412	499	26	30	655	655	633	633	633	633
Fla.	1,687	1,502	657	654	11	10	196	196	184	184	184	184
S. ATL.	37,092	35,421	620	726	230	257	4,463	4,463	4,367	4,367	4,367	4,367
Ky.	9,724	9,640	645	840	63	81	1,187	1,187	1,232	1,232	1,232	1,232
Tenn.	9,055	8,992	533	688	48	62	1,084	1,084	1,058	1,058	1,058	1,058
Ala.	6,333	5,885	415	490	26	29	651	651	631	631	631	631
Miss.	6,341	6,188	353	397	22	25	616	616	579	579	579	579
Ark.	6,906	6,832	326	369	23	25	740	740	742	742	742	742
La.	3,812	3,466	375	391	14	14	383	383	335	335	335	335
Okla.	11,948	10,509	682	803	81	84	1,546	1,546	1,401	1,401	1,401	1,401
Tex.	27,452	24,236	512	570	141	138	3,309	3,309	3,009	3,009	3,009	3,009
S. CENT.	81,571	75,748	512	605	418	458	9,516	9,516	8,987	8,987	8,987	8,987
Mont.	1,798	1,676	645	794	12	13	246	246	229	229	229	229
Idaho	2,130	1,944	905	1,008	19	20	280	280	280	280	280	280
Wyo.	714	696	704	815	5	6	88	88	97	97	97	97
Colo.	3,425	3,234	676	744	23	24	438	438	472	472	472	472
N. Mex.	1,005	904	626	781	6	7	119	119	119	119	119	119
Ariz.	425	370	933	862	4	3	61	61	52	52	52	52
Utah	2,316	2,328	936	1,063	22	25	376	376	369	369	369	369
Nev.	288	287	930	1,008	3	3	46	46	45	45	45	45
Wash.	5,949	5,544	1,234	1,237	73	69	921	921	911	911	911	911
Oreg.	3,152	2,860	1,122	1,197	35	34	480	480	468	468	468	468
Calif.	13,792	13,718	992	1,128	137	155	2,087	2,087	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,145
WEST	34,994	33,561	269	1,070	339	359	5,142	5,142	5,187	5,187	5,187	5,187
U.S.	408,604	389,037	832	951	3,400	3,699	55,197	55,197	54,885	54,885	54,885	54,885

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